

STUDI SEBARAN KASUS STUNTING MELALUI PEMANFAATAN APLIKASI GEOSTATISTIK GEODA DI KABUPATEN BULELENG

Oleh

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ABSTRAK

Stunting merupakan masalah gizi pada anak pada usia dua sampai lima tahun. Kasus stunting di Kabupaten Buleleng dipengaruhi oleh jumlah penduduk yang padat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk Memetakan persebaran kasus Stunting dengan aplikasi GeoDa di Kabupaten Buleleng, dan Menganalisis tingkat prevalensi Stunting yang terjadi di Kabupaten Buleleng. Penelitian ini menggunakan Pendekatan kuantitatif untuk menghitung data persebaran dan prevalensi kasus stunting di Kabupaten Buleleng. Ditunjang juga oleh data Primer berupa hasil wawancara dengan tenaga kesehatan di puskesmas yang ada di setiap Kecamatan, data sekunder terdiri dari tinggi badan (TB/U), berat badan, jenis kelamin, status gizi, dan jumlah anak yang tergolong stunting dan tidak tergolong stunting. Data tersebut didapatkan melalui Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Buleleng dan dilaksanakan pengolahan data dengan menggunakan aplikasi Geostatistik GeoDa. Persebaran stunting diperoleh melalui analisis *Nearest Neighbor Analysis* (NNA) sedangkan prevalensi stunting diperoleh dengan menggunakan metode *Bayesian*. Data penunjang diperoleh melalui hasil wawancara. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa persebaran stunting tertinggi di Kabupaten Buleleng terletak pada Kecamatan Banjar sebesar 211 orang dan persebaran stunting terendah berada di Kecamatan Gerokgak sebesar 38 orang. Hasil tingkat prevalensi di Kabupaten Buleleng tertinggi terletak pada Kecamatan Banjar dengan estimasi prevalensi 0,0577% sedangkan tingkat prevalensi terendah berada di Kecamatan Gerokgak dengan jumlah estimasi 0,0069%.

Kata-Kata Kunci: Stunting, Persebaran, Prevalensi, GeoDa

A STUDY OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF STUNTING CASES THROUGH THE USE OF THE GEOSTATISTIC APPLICATION IN BULELENG REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Stunting is a nutritional problem in children aged two to five years. Stunting cases in Buleleng Regency are influenced by the dense population. This study aims to map the distribution of stunting cases using the GeoDa application in Buleleng Regency, and analyze the prevalence rate of stunting that occurs in Buleleng Regency. This study uses a quantitative approach to calculate data on the distribution and prevalence of stunting cases in Buleleng Regency. Supported by primary data in the form of interviews with health workers at community health centers in each sub-district, secondary data consisting of height (TB/A), weight, gender, nutritional status, and the number of children classified as stunted and not classified as stunted. The data was obtained through the Buleleng Regency Health Office and data processing was carried out using the GeoDa Geostatistics application. The distribution of stunting was obtained through Nearest Neighbor Analysis (NNA) while the prevalence of stunting was obtained using the Bayesian method. Supporting data was obtained through interviews. The results of the study showed that the highest prevalence of stunting in Buleleng Regency was in Banjar District with 211 people and the lowest prevalence was in Gerokgak District with 38 people. The highest prevalence rate in Buleleng Regency was in Banjar District with an estimated prevalence of 0.0577% while the lowest prevalence rate was in Gerokgak District with an estimated number of 0.0069%.

Keywords: *Stunting, Distribution, Prevalence, GeoDa*